

THE PRESIDENT PLANS APPEAL TO COUNTRY FOR PREPAREDNESS

Chief Executive to Take Personal Command of Campaign for Bigger Army and Stronger Navy.

SPEAKING TOUR OVER NATION TO BEGIN SOON

Intention Is to Arouse Public Sentiment so as to Force Action Delayed by Squabbling Congress.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
Washington, Jan. 18.—President Wilson is planning to assume personal leadership in the fight for a stronger army and navy. So many reports have reached him of confusion over the issue before congress and of the uncertainty of the outcome that he has determined not only to go before the country in public addresses but to confer further on the subject with leaders of the senate and house.

Representative Hay and Representative Padgett, chairman of the house military and naval committees, respectively, have informed Mr. Wilson that it will be from six weeks to two months before the committees will be ready to report any army and navy appropriation bills. While this work is going on he proposes to do his utmost to arouse sentiment among the people and members of congress in favor of plans drawn up by the war and navy departments.

Undeterred by Bryan.

Friends of the president represent him as being undeterred by the open opposition of former Secretary Bryan, and other pacifists, and by differences among advocates of national defense over the exact plans to be adopted. He is said to be firmly of the opinion that the program prepared by Secretaries Garrison and Daniels is the best which can be offered at this time.

Plans for the speaking trips will be prepared as quickly as possible. If necessary the president may change the White House social program mapped out before Christmas.

Garrison Explains Plan.

Congressional machinery was in full motion today towards the formulation of the bills which finally will be drawn and brought to a vote as a result of the administration's program for strengthening the army and establishing a definite military policy for the nation.

Before the senate military committee the war department's plans were received by Secretary Garrison, virtually as he presented them to the house committee last week. Major General Leonard Wood, former chief of staff and now commander of the department of the east, will appear tomorrow to be followed by Major General Carter, retired, author of the most recent work on the military philosophy of the United States.

Brigadier General Alechire, quartermaster general, concluded his testimony before the house committee during the day and was followed by Brigadier General Scriven, chief signal officer. The latter was questioned closely about the aviation work of the army.

The trend of Secretary Garrison's examination by the members of the senate committee indicated less opposition there to the plan of the continental army than had been shown

The Day in Congress

SENATE.

Met at noon.

Senator Brady of Ohio took oath of office.

Reading of newspaper editorial attacking President Wilson was objected to and voted out.

Senator Smith of Georgia attacked British blockade.

Secretary Garrison explained continental army plan to military committee.

Naval committee heard steel officers on the cost of armor plate.

Adopted prohibition amendment to pending Philippine self-government bill.

Adjourned at 4:55 p. m. to noon, Wednesday.

HOUSE.

Met at noon.

Representative London, socialist, denounced preparedness programs and urged adoption of his resolution for President Wilson to call a neutral peace conference.

Quartermaster General Alechire continued testimony before military committee.

Passed Ferris stock raising home-stead bill, the last of the administration conservation measures pending in the house.

Consideration of good roads bill postponed.

Bill to license bonded grain and cotton warehouses favorably reported by agricultural committee.

Representative Sherwood, of Ohio, introduced a bill to provide for \$5,000,000 government munition factory at Toledo.

Adjourned at 5:05 p. m. to noon, Wednesday.

THE WEATHER

WEATHER FORECAST.
Denver, Jan. 18.—New Mexico: Wednesday rain, warmer extreme wet portion. Thursday probably clear.

LOCAL WEATHER REPORT.
For twenty-four hours, ending at 6 p. m. yesterday:
Maximum temperature, 50 degrees; minimum, 22 degrees; range, 28 degrees; temperature, at 6 p. m., 42 degrees; south wind; cloudy; precipitation, .09 of an inch.

CITY BANK CLEARINGS.
Yesterday
\$61,939.52.

In the house committee, Mr. Garrison again urged that the president be allowed wide discretion in the organization of this force, which he said, was a task to be accomplished only in the light of experience.

Power for the President.

Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the committee, with the reservation that he foresaw many obstacles to the continental army scheme and had not committed himself to it, suggested that it should be submitted in the form of a general authority conferred upon the president, the work of organization to be carried out under rules and regulations laid down by the war department. Secretary Garrison agreed to do this.

Questioned about a suggestion made before the committee by Miss Jane Addams that a commission be appointed to determine if the best possible results were being obtained from present expenditures on the army, Mr. Garrison said he could find no evidence of extravagance in the existing system.

Highly Polished Diamond.

Describing the regular army as a "highly polished, costly diamond," the secretary said army machinery would operate for a much larger force at a greatly reduced per capita cost.

Mr. Garrison expressed strong opposition to payment of national guardsmen by the federal government. "The one thing that has prevented the working out, heretofore, of an adequate military policy," he said, "has been the attitude of the state troops. If you put them on the federal pay roll, we will never get a sensible military policy."

General Scriven, before the house committee, placed the producing capacity of American aeroplane factories at twenty complete machines a day. The United States certainly could count, he thought, on several hundred machines a month in time of war.

NEW POLITICAL PARTY FORMED IN GERMANY

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
Berlin, Jan. 18 (By Wireless to Sayville).—Twenty-eight members of the reichstag has formed a new party called the German party, according to an announcement today by the Overseas News agency. Besides the independent conservatives and the farmers' league, the members of the former Hanoverian Guelph party have joined the new organization.

KING NICHOLAS SAYS SURRENDER WAS NECESSARY

Two Montenegrin Generals, Declining to Give Up Their Swords to Austria, Are Said to Have Escaped.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
London, Jan. 18 (7:17 p. m.).—According to reports received from the Exchange Telegraph company from Cetinje, King Nicholas, of Montenegro, has issued a proclamation to his people declaring that surrender was necessary in order to prevent the complete ruin of his country. The white flag was hoisted at Grapovo, where the king handed his sword to General Herles.

Generals Ostovic and Valutovic, refusing to surrender, the advice add, escaped and joined the Serbians.

AUSTRIA TO CONTROL KINGDOM COMPLETELY

Berlin, Jan. 18 (By Wireless to Sayville).—Details of how the negotiations for the capitulation of the Montenegrin army were conducted were given out today by the Overseas News agency as follows:

"On January 13, two Montenegrin ministers and one major of artillery appeared before the Austrian-Hungarian vanguard and expressed the desire to enter into negotiations for the capitulation of the army."

"Competent Austrian authorities answered that the first condition was an unconditional surrender of arms."

"Both the Montenegrin ministers remained in Cetinje and the negotiations were carried on by intermediaries."

"The arms to be surrendered are all modern. The Montenegrins are able to carry arms will form into groups and literally lay down their rifles."

"Control of the country will be assumed by the Austro-Hungarians so that the whole territory may be searched to impede formation of bands."

"The entire male population will be concentrated in certain districts. All cities and other localities and means of transportation, especially railroads, will be handed over to the Austro-Hungarians."

MORE QUARRELS ARISE IN FORD PARTY; IS GOING ALL TO PIECES

All Members of Permanent Board Desert Enterprise, Except Dr. Aked, Who Is Standing by Salary.

MADAME SCHWIMMER WOULD DISCHARGE BARRY

Auto Maker Cables Agent to Return to United States and Report Condition; Cost \$375,000 to Date.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
The Hague, Jan. 19 (via Lond. 3:04 a. m.).—While preparing for the proposed departure to Stockholm, where it is intended to begin sessions in an attempt to bring about the termination of the war, the Ford permanent peace board was threatened with disruption today by the refusal of all the members to proceed on the trip to Stockholm. Mrs. Joseph Fels, of Philadelphia, says she is going to England on business. William J. Bryan, Henry Ford and Miss Jane Addams, who are the other American members, are still in America, and as nothing has been heard from them, members of the expedition here are much perplexed over the absence of news concerning them.

More Trouble Arises.

The disagreement occurred over five alternates. Mme. Rosika Schwimmer, who is employed by Mr. Ford as a peace expert, announced that she had cabled Ford for permission to dismiss John D. Barry, of San Francisco, who was elected an alternate member of the permanent peace board by members of the expedition, most of whom are now homeward bound on the steamer Rotterdam.

Mme. Schwimmer says she will appoint Harry C. Evans of Des Moines. The objection to Mr. Barry is that he refused to sign a statement on board the steamer Oscar II denouncing President Wilson's preparedness policy. The other alternates declined to proceed to Stockholm.

Other Members Leave.

Judge Ben Lindsey, of Denver, says he is preparing to leave the party and is going to Germany in an attempt to formulate a plan to relieve the children of the belligerent countries. The Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, of Chicago, another alternate, says that he is preparing to leave on the steamer Ryndam on January 24, for New York.

The situation, as it now appears, eliminates all American members of the permanent peace board for the present, except Dr. Aked and possibly Mr. Evans, unless Mr. Bryan and Mr. Ford come to The Hague or Stockholm.

Ford Calls Agent Home.

Gaston Plaintiff, personal representative of Mr. Ford, has received cablegram instructions to return to America and explain the situation to his employer. In the meantime Mme. Schwimmer is pleading with the American members of the expedition to remain together and work for peace, inasmuch as \$375,000 already had been spent upon the expedition.

Other difficulties arose over the manner of reaching Stockholm. The German government late today granted permission to thirty-two Scandinavian members of the party to return to their homes through German territory. It is expected that they leave tomorrow, crossing Germany in a sealed train. Twenty-five Americans, including Dr. Aked and the business staff, have so far been refused permission to leave.

Germany Balks Plans.

Louis P. Lochner, of Chicago, secretary of the peace board, and Mme. Schwimmer visited the German consul general at Rotterdam and asked him to issue American passports. The consul expressed his willingness but said that he was unable to induce the German military authorities to extend the permission. Mr. Lochner thereupon telegraphed to James W. Gerard, the American ambassador at Berlin, at follows:

"Absolutely necessary that everything be done to get the peace delegation back through Germany. Please urge the foreign office."

No answer has yet been received from Ambassador Gerard and Dr. Aked. Mme. Schwimmer and Mr. Lochner are undecided as to the next move.

BLOOD TRANSFUSION SAVES DYING MAN

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
Chicago, Jan. 18.—The first case of blood-transfusion in a case of gas asphyxiation, performed at the county hospital here today, bore great promise of success tonight.

Dr. Karl A. Meyer, who performed the operation on Gustave Mussell, who was brought to the hospital in a dying condition, said that the patient continued to gain strength, although two or three days must elapse before the experiment may be called conclusive.

Dr. Meyer gave credit for the discovery to Dr. William H. Burnmeister, coroner's physician of Chicago, who conducted exhaustive experiments on animals.

GERMANY DEEPLY STIRRED OVER THE BUTCHERY OF TEUTON CREW

Discussion in Reichstag Indicates Determination of Reprisal for Killing of Submarine Seamen.

BARALONG INCIDENT AROUSSES INDIGNATION

Answer of Great Britain Is Denounced as Arrogant; Actions to Take Place of Representations.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
Berlin, Saturday, Jan. 15, via Aitz-Chapelle, to London, Jan. 18, 2:11 a. m., delayed.—The reichstag proceeded, after several days of rather uninteresting discussion of food problems and other matters, was convened this afternoon by a sharp discussion of the Baralong affair and Germany's answer to Great Britain concerning it, in which all parties were shown to be solidly behind the government.

This solidarity was best illustrated by a speech of the socialist member, Gustav Noske, which evoked loud applause from all sides of the house. The applause became more intense when Dr. Karl Liebknecht, standing aloof, hissed.

Denounces It Murder.

Count von Westarp, speaking on behalf of the budget committee, opened the debate by saying that his committee unanimously agreed that the cowardly murder had been committed upon the helpless victims of the sunken German submarine after the British ship got them in their power by a "disgraceful and treacherous misuse of the American flag."

"The tone the British government has thought it good to adopt in replying to the German note," Count von Westarp continued, "does not accord with the seriousness and dignity of the matter in hand. It was in a tone of self-satisfied arrogance and superiority. England's note is a disgrace to England."

Count von Westarp said the budget committee had discussed Germany's answer which in substance was fully approved.

Reprisal Is Indicated.

"It was unanimously agreed," the speaker continued, "that the government did right in attempting no further negotiations and the best answer would be deeds, resolute deeds. This discussion in committee, however, was confidential. The time for a few words in parliament, the hour demands resolute action."

Herr Noske said the German people had read Great Britain's answer with a thrill of indignation. He admitted that he and many other persons had read the first report of the Baralong affair with grave doubts, for he said, it seemed monstrous that British seamen should have fired on defenseless Germans struggling in the water, and all the more so as British seamen in other instances had rescued shipwrecked Germans after a chivalric fight.

LONDON TIMES SAYS ENGLAND WAS MISLED

London, Jan. 18.—The Times complains that the version of Germany's Baralong correspondence published in London was incomplete although German report and adds:

"Some idea of the importance attached by the German government to the correspondence may be gleaned from the fact that the whole dispatch was sent direct from Berlin by wireless to New York, where it was transmitted through 1,100 leading American newspapers through the Associated Press."

SOCIALIST STATESMAN RENOUNCES PARTY

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
London, Jan. 18 (6:43 p. m.).—Dr. Karl Liebknecht, who recently was deprived of his privileges in the socialist party's parliamentary committee by action of that body has instructed the reichstag officials to include his name from the list of members of the socialist party and enter it on the list of members of no party, according to a Berlin dispatch forwarded by Reuters Telegram correspondent at Amsterdam.

Food Cargo Seized.

London, Jan. 19.—It is announced that the cargo of the Swedish American steamer Stockholm, which was taken into Kirkwall last week while on a voyage from New York, for Stockholm, included 558 tons of oil-margarine, 244 tons of lard and 714 tons of meat, all destined for Sweden. The entire shipment was detained for the prize court at Kirkwall.

The morning newspapers today prominently displayed the announcement and characterize the quantities of foodstuffs carried by the Stockholm as beyond all reason.

A dispatch from London January 14, said the Stockholm had been released that day at Kirkwall after having been examined by the British authorities.

GREAT BRITAIN DEFINES FULLY HER VIEWS ON BARALONG CASE

Replies to German Note by Citing Lusitania and Arabic Incidents and the Execution of Miss Cavell.

TEUTON CONTENTIONS ARE FLATLY DENIED

Expresses Willingness to Have Matter Submitted to Investigation and Says Kaiser Can't Stand Scrutiny.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
London, Jan. 18, (6 p. m.).—The British official view of the German note regarding the Baralong case was given out tonight as follows:

"The Germans claim that their army and navy have observed during the present war the principles of international law and humanity and that the German authorities take care that all violations will be carefully investigated and punished."

"Some surprise is expressed that the nation whose armed forces have been responsible for the sack of Louvain, the murder of hundreds of unoffending men, women and children on the Lusitania and other ships, the execution of Edith Cavell, the introduction of poisonous gases, the poisoning of wells, attempted poisoning of hospital ships and countless other atrocities should describe their methods of warfare as humane."

"It is further pointed out that it would be interesting to know how many German subjects, if any, have been punished for these atrocities. The Germans claim that the Arabic was torpedoed because the commander of the submarine had the conviction that the Arabic was about to ram the submarine. The true facts are that the Arabic was deliberately sunk by a German submarine without warning and that she neither attempted to attack the submarine nor escape from it."

"With regard to the destruction of the British submarine E-13 in Danish waters by a German torpedo boat destroyer it is claimed that it came to a fight between the war vessels and that the submarine defended itself with gun fire. The true facts are as follows:

"The Germans found the submarine stranded in neutral waters and incapable of either offense or defense. The German destroyer fired a torpedo at the E-13. The torpedo exploded close to her. At the same moment the German destroyer fired with all her guns and the commander of the E-23 whose submarine was afloat and who was unable to defend himself owing to being aground, gave orders to the crew to abandon her. While the men were in the water they were fired on by machine guns and with shrapnel."

"The Germans defend their action in the case of the Ruel on the ground that it was a measure of reprisal in accordance with measures announced by the German government in February, 1915. It is claimed that these reprisals are legitimate, owing to the action of Great Britain in attempting to cut off from Germany all imports and starve the German people. The Germans thus maintain their submarine policy in consequence of the British measures against German trade."

"This is, of course, quite untrue, the exact opposite being the case. As far back as December, 1914, Admiral von Tirpitz foreshadowed the submarine blockade of Great Britain and submarine attacks were made on a merchant ship and a hospital ship on January 30 and February 1, respectively. Moreover, as far back as September, 1914, a Dutch ship, with a cargo of grain for Dublin and Belfast, was sunk by the Karlsruhe and the American ship W. P. Frye similarly was sunk on January 28."

Germany Begun It.

"Further, on February 4, the German government declared their intention of instituting a general submarine blockade of Great Britain and Ireland with the avowed purpose of cutting off all supplies from these islands and this blockade was put into effect February 18."

"It was only on March 11 that the British government put into force as a means of reprisals, measures against German trade which the German government now tries to maintain were the cause of their submarine policy."

"The Germans maintain that in the cases of the Arabic, the E-13 and the Ruel they were only aiming at the destruction of hostile ships and in no wise the destruction of helpless persons. The death roll of the Arabic, the shelling of British sailors as they were swimming ashore after abandoning the E-13 and the firing on the crew of the Ruel who were attempting to save themselves in life boats sufficiently answers this claim."

"With regard to the German refusal to submit the Baralong case and the three cases put forward by the British government for investigation by an impartial neutral tribunal, the action seems hard to explain if the Germans are really so convinced as they say of the guilt of the British

commander and the innocence of the perpetrators of the outrages cited by the British government.

"So far as Great Britain is concerned, it is entirely untrue to state that the British government have left unfilled a just demand for investigation. They have proposed it and it is the Germans who have rejected it, doubtless because they know full well that the cases in which they are defendants would be decided against them by any impartial tribunal."

FLOOD CONDITIONS ALARMING IN ARIZONA

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
Phoenix, Ariz., Jan. 18.—Flood conditions in this part of the state have increased this afternoon and great volumes of water are pouring down the Salt and Verde rivers. Late this afternoon water for the second time began pouring over the Roosevelt dam, notwithstanding the gates had been left open to relieve the flood. Indications are that the river at this point will reach the highest point in twenty-five years.

No great damage has been caused along the river bottom though several families have been assisted away from their homes in the low-lying lands. Railroad service is badly demoralized, all trains for the coast having been annulled tonight. Local service is suspended.

Heavy rains are reported in the northern part of the state this afternoon and in Prescott many homes are surrounded by water. The thermometer is now falling and the weather bureau predicts clear water for tomorrow.

FOUR LIVES LOST IN CALIFORNIA FLOODS

Los Angeles, Jan. 18.—New dangers from flood waters which have accumulated in the mountain regions tonight threatened to increase the property damage, already enormous, as a result of the rainstorm which has held practically all of southern California in its grip for more than three days. Flood conditions also prevailed in sections of Arizona.

The loss of life from drownings remained at four tonight. Many sections of southern California were without means of communication to the outside world, while railroad traffic was greatly delayed.

The local government weather forecaster announced that the backbone of the storm had been broken.

CINCINNATI EAGLES ARE PLACED ON TRIAL

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
Cincinnati, Jan. 18.—With the arrival here today of the trial officers it became known that the entire membership of the Cincinnati Aerie of Eagles, numbering more than 2,200, will be placed on trial tonight charged collectively with "conduct unbecoming Eagles."

The trials are the outgrowth of differences that originated in the local lodge some time ago relative to the expenditures of money on a trip to one of the annual reunions of Eagles.

SUBMARINE CREW IS PRAISED FOR ITS HEROISM

After Explosion in Which Five Were Killed and Nine Injured, Men Fight and Extinguish Fire Near Gun Cotton

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
New York, Jan. 18.—There were four torpedo heads, each containing 120 pounds of gun cotton on board the United States submarine E-2 at the time of the explosion which caused the death of five men and injuries to nine others at the New York navy yard Saturday, according to testimony today of Lieut. Charles M. Cooke, commander of the E-2, before the board of inquiry appointed by Secretary Daniels.

It was later explained that the gun cotton was wet and that there was no great danger of it exploding, but members of the crew were praised for extinguishing a fire that started after the explosion. If the fire had continued the gun cotton might have dried out and become exceedingly liable to explosion. Lieutenant Cooke testified that he went into the interior of the submarine and directed the fight against the fire.

The court opened its sessions today, and the first action of the four members was to descend into the wrecked interior of the E-2. They spent more than an hour there.

The court adjourned to meet tomorrow morning at the naval hospital where depositions from the injured men will be taken.

EDISON BATTERY GAS CAUSED DISASTER

Washington, Jan. 18.—Gas generated by the new Edison storage battery and ignited by a spark of unknown origin, is held responsible for the explosion on the submarine E-2 at the New York navy yard Saturday in a report to Secretary Daniels today by the board of inquiry. This board made an investigation preliminary to that now being conducted by the naval court of inquiry to determine the cause of the disaster in which five men lost their lives and nine were seriously injured.

AUSTRIANS HOLD LINES AGAINST FIERCE ASSAULTS OF MUSCOVITES

Russian Reinforcements Are Coming Up and Continuation of Offensive Is Expected in Bessarabia.

GREECE IS CENTER OF DIPLOMATIC INTEREST

Artillery Engagements and Air Fighting Feature Operations in France and Belgium; Turks Pressed Hard.

The offensive which the Russians launched against the Austro-Hungarian in east Galicia and along the Bessarabian frontier, Christmas eve, described as the "New Year's battle," came to an end January 15, according to the Austro-Hungarian war office, with the "Teutons holding all their lines in the 80-miles front, having inflicted losses on the Russians estimated at 70,000 men killed or wounded and 6,000 captured."

That this end only one phase of the offensive, however, is indicated by the Austrian official statement that Russian reinforcements are being thrown into east Galicia. The Austrians all along have considered that the big Russian offensive was undertaken with important military and political objects in view. To it has been attributed the dual purpose of lessening the strain on the entente allies in the Balkans, and possibly causing Rumania to enter the war on the side of the entente allies.

Unofficial advices from Kiev are that the Germans are evacuating Lutsk, one of the triangle of fortresses in Volhynia around which there was sanguinary fighting in the Teutonic drive of the Russians last fall.

Still farther north, to the north-east of Riga, and south of Widetz, the Russians, during a snow storm, surprised attacks against German posts and destroyed them.

From a political point of view, Greece has again become a center of interest. In addition to the report that the entente allies have ordered Greece to hand passports to the representatives of the central powers and their allies in the kingdom, comes an assertion that British and French troops have been landed at Corinth, forty-eight miles west of Athens. Should the latter report prove true the entente allies would have a line of bases almost surrounding Greece—Saloniki on the east, at Corinth on the south, and at Corfu on the west.

Hostilities in Balkans.

With the ending of the Montenegrin campaign by the capitulation of the Montenegrins to the Austro-Hungarians, hostilities for the moment have ceased in the Balkans, although a dispatch from Athens reports the dropping of bombs by twenty-five French aeroplanes on a Bulgarian position northeast of Saloniki. Hundreds of Bulgarians are declared to have been killed in this attack, and a very large number wounded.

The British and French on the western line continue their artillery duels with the Germans. Paris reports the shattering of German trenches in the region of Moulin-Sous-Touvent and the damaging of a German battery in the Vosges, while the British record the destruction of a large portion of the parapets of German trenches with the explosion of a mine near Fricourt. The Germans are declared to have suffered considerably from the effects of the explosion and the shells of the British guns which followed the detonation of the mine. One French and two British aeroplanes have been brought down by the Germans in the western theatre.

Artillery On Italian Fronts.

The usual artillery engagements continue along the Austro-Italian front.

Violent snow storms in the Caucasus have not needed the Russian offensive against the Turks, who are declared by Constantinople to be battling hard against the superior forces of the invaders. Petrograd reports the capture of rifles, war material, tents and provisions in this region.

Nothing additional has come through concerning the situation in Mesopotamia, where last accounts had the British forcing ahead against the Turks in an endeavor to bring aid to the British force beleaguered in Kut-el-Amara.

NO FOUNDATION TO BERNSTORFF'S STORY

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
Washington, Jan. 18.—Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, has called to the attention of the state department to published charges that agents of the British and French governments were endeavoring to induce members of militia organizations in the United States to join the forces of the allies.

The state department has turned the matter over to the department of justice for investigation. So far it was said today, the inquiry has developed no facts to warrant action.